

上海外国语大学 2000 年英语语言文学考研试题

I. Cloze (20%)

Fill in each blank with a word or phrase that is grammatically and semantically appropriate. Please write your answers on the answer sheet.

Acts of sabotage are very important. It is necessary to distinguish (1)_____ between sabotage, revolutionary- and highly effective method of warfare, and terrorism, a (2)_____ that is generally ineffective and indiscriminate in its results, (3)_____ it often makes victims of innocent people and destroys a large number of lives that would be valuable to the revolution. Terrorism should be considered a valuable tactic (4)_____ it is used to put to death some noted leader of the oppressing forces well known for his cruelty, his efficiency in repression, (5)_____ any other quality that makes his (6)_____ useful. (7)_____ the killing of persons of small importance is never advisable, (8)_____ it brings on an increase of reprisals, including deaths.

There is one point very much in controversy in opinions about terrorism. Many consider that its use, by provoking police repression, hinders (9)_____ more or less legal or semi-clandestine contact with the masses and makes impossible unification for actions that will be necessary at a critical moment. This is correct; but it (10)_____ happens that in a civil war the repression by the governmental power in certain towns is already- so great that, in fact, every type of legal action is suppressed (11)_____, and any action of the masses that is not supported by arms is (12)_____. It is (13)_____ necessary to be circumspect in adopting methods of this type and to consider the consequences that they may bring for the revolution. (14)_____, well-managed sabotage is always a very effective arm, (15)_____ it should not be employed to put means of production out of action, leaving a sector of the population paralyzed (and thus without work) (16)_____ this paralysis affects the normal life of the society. It is ridiculous to carry out sabotage against a soft drink factory, (17)_____ it is absolutely correct and advisable to carry out sabotage against a power plant. In the (18)_____ case, a certain number of workers are put out a job but (19)_____ is done to modify the rhythm of industrial life; but this is entirely justified by the paralysis of the life of the (20)_____.

II. Sentence Matching (20%)

Match a sentence in the left column with one in the right column. The sentences to be paired up should be coherent in meaning. Please write your answers on the answer sheet. In nursery lore a verse or tradition, learnt

1. in early childhood, is not usually passed on again until the little listener has grown up, and has children of his own
2. The other problem that arises from the employment of women is that of the working wife.
3. The male initiative in courtship is a pretty indiscriminate affair, something that is tried on with any remotely plausible woman who comes within range and, of course, with all degrees of tentativeness.
4. Into this happy world the nineteenth century, brought two new facts: the breech-loading rifle and the British Government.
5. As the embodiment of majesty and earthly power, Louis was popular.
6. Australia has also given great attention to recruiting people elsewhere.
7. The gorilla is something of a paradox in the African scene. One thinks one knows him well.

8. The government's avowed aim, however, is to maintain "a substantially homogeneous society into which newcomers, from whatever sources, will merge themselves".

9. The form of attack of a guerrilla army is also different.

10. There are a good man), objective pieces of evidence for the erosion of men's status.

A. By and large, therefore. Australia still prefers British migrants, and tends to be rather less selective in their case than it is with others.

B. The period between learning a nursery rhyme and transmitting it may be anything from twenty to seventy years.

C. It has two aspects; that of the wife who is more of a success than her husband and that of the wife who must rely heavily on her husband for help with domestic tasks.

D. The French were delighted with him, and other European peoples were impressed.

E. What decides the issue of whether a genuine courtship is going to get under way is the woman's response. Yet the fact is we know very little about them. G, The first was an enormous luxury and blessing; the second, an unmitigated nuisance.

H. They decided that the country had an excellent potential source of applicants among the so-called "guess workers" who have crossed their own frontiers to work in other parts of Europe.

I. In the first place, there is the widespread postwar phenomenon of the woman Prime Minister, in India, Ceylon and Israel.

J. Starting with surprise and fury, irresistible, it suddenly converts itself into total passivity.

III Supplying the Missing Parts (10%)

There are two parts omitted in this short essay. They can be either a paragraph or sentences. Supply the missing parts so that the whole essay forms a unified whole. Please write them on the answer sheet

Thumbing a Lift

[the missing part]

To fulfill the first requirement you must have some mark to distinguish you at once from all other hikers. A soldier, for instance, should wear his uniform. In a foreign country an unmistakable indication of your own nationality will also arrest a driver's attention.

When I hitchhiked 9500 miles across the United States and back recently I wore a well-tailored suit, a bowler hat and a trench coat, and carried a pencil-thin rolled black umbrella. My suitcase was decorated with British flags. Having plenty of luggage, moreover, I was not likely to be suspected of being a dangerous lunatic. I then had to get across to the driver the idea that I was a real traveller, and needed to get somewhere cheaply.

But even with careful preparation, you must not assume that the task will be easy. You should be prepared to wait a little, for there are drivers who confess to a fierce prejudice against, not to say hatred of, hitch-hikers, and would no more pick up a hiker than march from London to Manchester. In America, my average wait was half an hour, and my longest two hours, but I have heard of people waiting all day; they presumably took less pains to make themselves conspicuous.

[the missing part] On one occasion I found myself driving with two boys of about nineteen who turned out to be on the run from the police, and were hoping to use me as an alibi: There are also lesser risks: you may find yourself in the car of a religious fanatic, or just a bad driver. You cannot tell, of course, until you are in the car. But you soon learn .the art of the quick excuse that gets you out again.

If the hitchhiker in the US will remember that he is seeking the kindness of drivers to give

him a free ride, and is prepared to give in exchange entertainment and company, instead of going to sleep, he will come across the remarkable, almost legendary, hospitality of the American of the West. It will also help if he can drive – I think that I drove myself about 4500 of those 9500 miles I hitchhiked in the States.

IV. Reading Comprehension (20%)

There are FOUR passages with a total of 20 multiple-choice questions. Read the passages carefully and then choose the ONE correct answer. Please write your answers on your answer sheet.

Text A

An active-minded woman of the early nineteenth century was sometimes not content to confine her interest and labour to her husband and children. Her surplus energies found their most easily available and socially approved outlet in some kind of charitable and religious work, since everyone assumed that women are soft-hearted, humane, and pious, with strong religious leanings. A lady could easily find outlets in such obvious activities as decorating the pastor's study, carrying baskets to the poor, sewing for missionaries, or taking flowers to the sick. On a slightly more impersonal basis, she might work in one of the many philanthropic movements of the period. She might attend inspirational meetings, and help to raise funds, as by a bazaar, for such good causes as consoling prisoners, helping the aged, or providing for widows. Greatest sentimental interest seemed to go to orphans. Alternatively, instead of using her spare time in alleviating suffering, the energetic lady might harness her enthusiasm in support of one of the many crusades designed to improve society.

1. With what subject is the passage mainly concerned?
 - (A) Women and the church in the nineteenth century.
 - (B) The relationship between poverty and politics.
 - (C) A historical perspective of politics.
 - (D) Activities and interests of 19th century women.
2. According to the passage, why did some women devote much of their time to charity?
 - (A) Impoverished people requested their help.
 - (B) They wanted to be more than homemakers.
 - (C) They were not interested in reading.
 - (D) Their ministers sought their assistance.
3. According to the passage, most women in the nineteenth century, were thought to be
 - (A) poor and sickly.
 - (B) angry and rebellious.
 - (C) religious and humanitarian.
 - (D) timid and helpless.
4. Which of the following can be inferred about the women described in the passage?
 - (A) They were poor and needed work to help support their families.
 - (B) They were middle-class and were looking for money to pay for luxuries.
 - (C) They had enough money and generously donated their time and efforts.
 - (D) They would have preferred working full-time to alleviating suffering.
5. The passage mentions all of the following as good deeds performed by women EXCEPT
 - (A) travelling abroad as ambassadors for their country.
 - (B) giving support and comfort to orphans.

- (C) making ministers' offices more attractive.
- (D) helping women whose husbands died.

Text B

At birth, the infant has only the most elementary emotional life. Newborns show an expression of disgust, for example, in response to strong tastes, and show surprise in reaction to sudden change. They also show interest, which developmental psychologists consider an emotion in its own right.

By ten months, infants display the full range of what are considered the basic emotions: joy, anger, sadness, disgust, surprise, and fear. The emergence of the basic emotions during the first year or two of life seems to be programmed by a biological clock for brain development. As the appropriate brain maturation occurs, the various emotions appear in an infant's repertory. For example, studies of brain activity in ten-month-olds show that the right frontal regions are more active during positive emotions, and the left during negative emotions.

6. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
- (A) Measuring Infant Intelligence and Brain Development.
 - (B) Brain Maturation and Emotional Growth in Infants.
 - (C) Stimulating the Development in Infant Emotions.
 - (D) Positive and Negative Emotions in Infants.
7. The phrase "in its own right" is closest in meaning to which of the following?
- (A) Legally.
 - (B) In fact.
 - (C) In itself.
 - (D) On the other hand.
8. In the second paragraph, the author uses the analogy of a clock to emphasize which of the following generalizations about infants' emotional behaviour?
- (A) It emerges rapidly.
 - (B) It has a complex pattern.
 - (C) It develops with predictable regularity.
 - (D) It may change from one minute to the next.
9. Which of the following statements about ten-month-old infants is best supported by the passage?
- (A) Their various emotional responses are difficult to discriminate.
 - (B) Their emotional range is wider than that of newborns.
 - (C) Their behaviour is affected only by positive emotions.
 - (D) Their brain activity is greater when they are happy.
10. The ideas in the passage are divided into two paragraphs in order to contrast
- (A) emotional development at two stages of infancy.
 - (B) two areas of the brain involved in emotional development.
 - (C) the development of two emotions in infants.
 - (D) two methods of measuring emotional development.

Text C

SOMETHING ABOUT NAPLES just seems made for comedy. The name alone conjures up pizza, and lovable, incorrigible innocents warbling "O Sole Mio"; a nutty, little corner of the world where the id runs wild and the only answer to the question "Why?" appears to be "Why not?"

Naples: the butter-side-down of Italian cities, where even the truth has a strangely fictitious tinge. One day a car rear-ended one of the city's minibuses. The bus driver got out to investigate. While he stood there talking, his only passenger took the wheel and drove off. Neither passenger nor bus was ever seen again.

Then there was that busy lunch hour in the central post office when a crack in the ceiling opened and postal workers were overwhelmed by an avalanche of stale croissants. As the cleaners hauled away garbage bags of moldy breakfast rolls, the questions remained: Who? Why? And what else could still be up there?

But Naples actually isn't so funny. Italy's third largest city, with 1.1 million people, has a much darker side, where chaos reigns: bag snatching and mugging, clogged streets of stupefying confusion, where traffic moves to mysterious laws of its own through multiple intersections whose traffic lights haven't functioned for months, maybe years - if they have lights at all. Packs of wild dogs roam the city's main park. Nineteen policemen on the anti-narcotics squad are arrested for accepting payoffs from the Camorra, the local Mafia.

To many Italians, particularly those in the wealthy, industrialized north, none of this is surprising. To them Naples means political corruption, wasted federal subsidies, rampant organized crime, appallingly large families, and cunning, lazy people who prefer to do something shady rather than honest work.

Napolitans know their reputation. "People think nothing ever gets done here," said a young professional woman. "Sometimes they say, 'Surely you come from Milan. You come from Naples? Naples?'"

Giovanni del Forno, an insurance executive, told me about his flight home from a northern Italian city, the plane waited on the tarmac for half an hour for a gate to become available. "And I began to hear the comments around me: 'Well, here we are in Naples,'" he said with a wince. "These comments make me suffer."

Neapolitans may complain, but most can't conceive of living anywhere else. The city has the intimacy, tension, and craziness of a large but intensely devoted family. The people have the same perverse pride as New Yorkers. They love even the things that don't work, and they. Love being Neapolitans. They know outsiders don't get it, and they don't care. "Even if you go away", one woman said, "you remain a prisoner of this city. My city has many problems, but away from it I feel bad."

This is a city in which living on the brink of collapse is normal. Naples has survived wars, revolutions, floods, earthquakes, and eruptions of nearby Vesuvius. First a wealthy colony founded by the Greeks (who called it Neapolis, or "new city"), then a flourishing Roman resort it lived through various incarnations under dynasties of Normans, Swabians Austrians, Spanish, and French, not to mention a glorious period as the resplendent capital of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

It was a brilliant, cultivated city that once ranked with London and Paris. The Nunziatella, the oldest military school in Italy, still basks in its two centuries of historic glory; the Teatro San Carlo remains one of the greatest opera houses in the world. The treasures of Pompeii grace the National Museum. Stretched luxuriantly between mountains and sea along the curving coast of the Bay of Naples, full of ornate palaces, gardens, churches, and works of art, with its mild climate and rich folklore, Naples in the last century was beloved by artists and writers. The most famous response to this magnificence was the comment by an unknown admirer, "See Naples and die."

Today that remark carries less poetic connotations. The bombardments of World War II were followed by the depredations of profiteers and politicians-for-rent who reduced the city to a demoralized shadow of itself, surviving on government handouts, Until five years ago city governments were cobbled together by warring political factions; some mayors lasted only a few months. A cholera outbreak in 1973 was followed in 1980 by a major earthquake. Its famous port has withered (though the U.S. Sixth Fleet command is still based just up the coast), industries have failed, tourists have fled, natives have moved out - it seems that only drug trafficking is booming. "Unlivable," the Neapolitans say. "Incomprehensible". "Martyred".

11. The two examples in the second and third paragraphs intend to show that
 - (A) Naples has a high incidence of traffic accidents.
 - (B) anything extraordinary can happen in Naples.
 - (C) people there love to store food for years,
 - (D) everything appears to be on the wrong side.
12. The following words are appropriate to describe traffic conditions in Naples EXCEPT
 - (A) disorder.
 - (B) overcrowding.
 - (C) insecurity.
 - (D) inefficiency.
13. It can be concluded from the passage that the Northerners
 - (A) are critical of what Naples represents.
 - (B) sympathize with Neapolitans.
 - (C) share many things with Neapolitans.
 - (D) make every effort to shun Neapolitans.
14. The author implies that Neapolitans' affection for the city
 - (A) was unrealistic.
 - (B) went a bit too far.
 - (C) was extraordinary.
 - (D) gave rise to concern.
15. When the author says "Today that remark carries less poetic connotations," he actually means that
 - (A) the city can now boast very few poets.
 - (B) artists and writers have left for London and Paris.
 - (C) the city underwent heavy, bombing during the War.
 - (D) The city's present problems obscured its glorious past.

Text D

Laymen suspect that because colds are self-limiting, short, non-fatal infections, doctors do not take them very seriously. Nobody will think this after reading Sir Christopher Andrewes's book.

An American survey has shown that each year every employed person loses three to four working days from colds and allied complaints, and every school child loses five to six days of schooling. Colds waste more time than strikes. The conquest of the common cold is therefore a thoroughly worthwhile ambition.

Until 1961 Sir Christopher Andrewes was in charge of the Medical Research Council's Common Cold Research Unit at Salisbury, and he writes as one of the world's experts when he

describes the patience, the frustrations, the ingenuity and occasional flashes of true scientific genius which have characterized the careers of the workers who have set out to tackle what has turned out to be a real brute of a problem.

The great killing infections like syphilis or poliomyelitis are each caused by one specific micro-organism, or, at worst, a small group of closely related parasites. By contrast it has slowly become apparent that the common cold is not a disease but a large group of similar diseases, caused possibly, by anything between fifty and one hundred different organisms.

Much of Sir Christopher's book is taken up by an account of the struggle to identify, the germs which do cause colds. At first it was thought that bacteria were responsible because certain bacteria are commonly found in the noses and throats of cold victims. The first evidence that a virus might be concerned was obtained in 1914 when Dr. W. Kruse of the Hygienic Institute of the University of Leipzig took some of the discharge from the nose of an assistant with a cold in the head, diluted the discharge in saline, and then passed it through a filter with pores too small to permit the passage of bacteria. Drops of the filtrate were put into the noses of twelve other members of the staff and four of them developed colds within a day or so.

Since that time thousands of volunteers have subjected themselves to similar experimental infections, and for early twenty years most of such work has been done at Salisbury where the guinea pigs are rewarded by a ten-day holiday, all found ... This 'clumsy, expensive and unreliable' use of human volunteers was necessary because for a long time chimpanzees were the only other animals known to be susceptible to infection by common cold germs, and chimpanzees were far too expensive and unruly for routine use.

Growing cold viruses in the laboratory also proved difficult until one of the men involved demonstrated his possession of that most precious scientific faculty-serendipity.

Cold viruses were being grown with only moderate success in laboratory cultures of lung tissue from human embryos. The lung tissue cultures were kept alive by a salt solution containing added vitamins and a number of other ingredients. one day at Salisbury Dr. David Tyrrell found that this salt solution was faulty, and in order to keep his tissue cultures going he hastily borrowed a supply from another laboratory. When the imported solution was added to tissue cultures infected with cold viruses the lung tissue cells began to degenerate in a manner typical of tissues parasitized by active viral particles.

Dr. Tyrrell soon discovered that the borrowed fluid provided a more acid medium in his culture tubes than that produced by the native Salisbury brew. The nose provides a slightly acid environment, and Dr. Tyrell realized that a degree of acidity was just what nose-inhabiting viruses needed in order to thrive outside the body. Thus a happy accident enabled a perspicacious scientist to modify the cold virus culture technique and thence forward the whole exercise proved far easier and more profitable.

...Much of common cold folklore is demolished. Draughts, chilling and wet feet do not bring colds on says Sir Christopher, and clean, healthy living with lots of fresh air, plenty of exercise, good, plain food and a cold bath every, morning may be good for the soul and the waistline, but does nothing to keep cold viruses at bay.

Colds are not very infectious (which will surprise most of us), so there is really no excuse for staying away from work when you have one. All the remedies so far invented have one thing in common-they are useless. In temperate countries, colds are commoner during the winter, but what the 'winter factor' is which brings them on remains unknown. Most of us harbour cold viruses in

our noses throughout the year, and many colds are probably not 'caught' at all, but start because somehow the resident viruses become activated from time to time.

To write a book about colds at this stage, says Sir Christopher, is rather like writing a review of a play in the middle of the first act. Since he wrote those words, workers at Salisbury have announced the production of the first cold vaccine which will protect against infection by one particular cold virus. Unfortunately there are very many cold viruses and complete immunity from colds by vaccination would require the administration of a separate vaccine for every virus in the book.

16. The main reason why the common cold is difficult to deal with is that it

- (A) is more common in winter than in summer.
- (B) wastes more time than strikes.
- (C) is really fifty to one hundred different diseases.
- (D) is not likely to attack many types of animal.

17. The prevention of all colds is

- (A) Improbable.
- (B) very difficult.
- (C) Impossible.
- (D) Imminent.

18. One can deduce from the passage that colds are

- (A) not given enough attention by doctors.
- (B) more frequent in America than in England.
- (C) due to bacteria.
- (D) likely to attack only very few types of animals.

19. The passage stresses that Dr. Tyrrell discovered how to

- (A) prevent colds in most circumstances.
- (B) create colds artificially more effectively.
- (C) prove that draughts and wet feet do not prevent colds.
- (D) show that colds are not very infectious.

20. The passage assumes that colds present exactly the same problem in

- (A) Germany, America and Britain.
- (B) hot and temperate climates.
- (C) winter and summer.
- (D) children and adults.

V. Writing (20%)

Write a composition of about 500 words, stating how far you agree to the following statement:

"History is little more than a register of the crimes, follies and misfortunes of mankind".

Please write your composition on the answer sheet.

VI. Read the following unfinished statements or questions carefully. For each unfinished statement or question four suggested answers A, B, C and D are given. Choose the one you think best completes the statement or answers the question. Write the letter of the answer you have chosen on the answer sheet. (6%)

1. England occupies the southern portion of _____.

- A. Great Britain
- B. Europe

- C. the British Isles D. the United Kingdom
2. Among the five lakes, _____ is the largest freshwater lake of its kind in the world.
- A. Lake Erie B. Lake Superior
C. Lake Michigan D. Lake Huron
3. After the Celts, _____ was the first invasion of England by foreigners.
- A. the Anglo-Saxons B. the Jutes
C. Romans D. Normans
4. The most densely-populated region in the U.S. is _____ of the country.
- A. the northeastern part B. the Great Lakes' area
C. the Gulf of Mexico D. the Pacific coast
5. The nucleus of the British Government is _____.
- A. the Cabinet B. the House of Commons
C. the House of Lords D. the Queen
6. _____ is head of the executive branch in the U.S.
- A. The Congress B. The President
C. Chief Justice D. The Senate

VII. Answer the question. (4%)

What do you know about the beat generation in America?